REPORT OF AGENCIES FOR THE
BLIND IN NEBRASKA

Lotta Stetson Rand

R E P O R T

OF

AGENCIES FOR THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY BLIND
AND
OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE FOR THE CARE OF THE BLIND IN NEBRASKA

BY

LOTTA STETSON RAND, FIELD ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MADE AT THE REQUEST OF THE

NEBRASKA SURVEY OF SOCIAL RESOURCES COMMITTE

****

JUNE 1936

NEBRASKA AGENCIES FOR THE BLIND

American Red Cross, Omaha Chapter, Committee on the Blind
Blind Beggars Exempt from Vagrancy Law
Blind Voters Assisted at Polls
Braille Publishing House
Care and Education of Deaf-Blind (The)
County Aid for the Blind
Nebraska Association of Workers for the Blind
Nebraska Branch, Iowa Blind Products
Nebraska Society for the Blind
Omaha Association for the Blind
Omaha Free Public Library, Department for the Blind
State School for the Blind
State Vocational Rehabilitation
Urban League Community Center, Department for Negro Blind

---*---

CIVIC CLUBS

Nebraska State Association of Lions Clubs
Kiwanis Club of Omaha

---*---

NO STATUTES IN NEBRASKA

State Aid for Blind Babies
State Paid Readers to Blind Students
Summer School for Adult Blind

---*---

INOPERATIVE

Advisory Board for the Blind
Board of Control Authorized to Improve Conditions of the Blind

---*---

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

See Report by Lewis H. Carris, Director,
National Society for the Prevention of Blindness

NEBRASKA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA

STATUTES RELATING TO THE STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
C. S. 1929: 83-301 to 83-319.

I. Purpose:
"The physical, moral and intellectual culture and training of the (blind) -----to the end that the pupils-----may be returned to society capable of becoming self-sustaining and useful citizens."

II. Attendance
1. Eligibility:
   a. "All blind persons and those blind to such an extent that they cannot acquire an education in the common schools of the state, who are of suitable age and capacity and of good moral character---."
   b. Admission of non-residents:
      Non-residents may be admitted by complying with requirements for citizens of state and paying a sum fixed by the Board of (trustees) Control, in advance.
2. Financial responsibility
   a. Education to be provided without charge.
   b. Clothing and transportation to be provided
      1) Parents or guardians to furnish suitable clothing, pay transportation to and from institutions and support pupil during summer vacation.
      2) If pupil not supplied, superintendent shall provide clothing and transportation and collect as follows:
         a) Superintendent to make out certified account of cost against parent or guardian if pupil be a minor, or against pupil, if no parents or pupil has reached age of majority; account to be remitted to treasurer of county from which pupil came to institution; treasurer to collect by suit if necessary and remit to superintendent.
         b) If pupil is declared a pauper, account is to be paid from county general fund (Cf. C.S. 1929: 83-130.) When an inmate of any public charitable institution is unable to provide suitable clothing and has no parent or guardian able to do so, county board of county from which sent, shall declare such person a pauper and provide cost of clothing from county general fund.
      3. Compulsory Education of the Blind (C.S. 1929: 79-1902 to 79-1903).
         1. Provisions of the compulsory education law shall not apply to children who are physically or mentally incapacitated for work done in the school.

2. Compulsory education in school for the blind
   a. Age - from seven to twenty years.
   b. Residents of the state.
   c. Persons who by reason of partial or total blindness are unable to obtain an education in the common schools.
   d. Length of term - until graduated or discharged by the superintendent.
   e. Exemptions
      1) Persons being privately or otherwise educated.
      2) Those who by reason of physical or mental incapacity are ineligible to admission to the school.

4. Annual school census of the blind (C.S. 1929: 79-1511).
   a. On April first of each year, county superintendent shall report to superintendent of school for the blind, the name, age, residence and post office address of every person between the ages of 6 and 21 who is blind or blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools.
   b. Compulsory school law of 1901 (C.S. 1929: 79-1916) requires the following information concerning the blind child:
      1) Name, date and place of birth, color, sex, and post office address.
      2) Information given on oath of parent or guardian.
      3) Above information to be sent to county superintendent who shall immediately transmit it to superintendent of school for the blind.
      4) All of above data shall be sent to director of the state child welfare bureau.
      5) Penalty
         a) For refusal to take oath or for giving false information: fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.
         b) For failure to enforce law: same as above penalty.

III. Administration by Board of Control
   1. Shall have oversight and general control over Nebraska School for the Blind (C.S. 1929: 83-109).
   2. Shall appoint superintendent, steward, and physician. (C.S. 1929: 83-111)
      a. Superintendent shall appoint assistants and employees except as above and shall have power to discharge them for cause. (C.S. 1929: 83-112).
      b. Superintendent shall give bond with penalties of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars (C.S. Supp. 1933: 12-119).
      c. Physician's Duties
         1) Shall visit institution daily during sessions of school and at other times as needed.
         2) Shall watch sanitary condition of buildings and premises and notify superintendent of defects.
         3) Shall keep account of cases treated and date thereof.
         4) Shall make report to board (of Control) setting forth sanitary conditions of institution ; said report to be included in report of board (of Control) to governor.

[illegible]

HISTORY: Established in 1875 as "Institute for the Blind," name changed to "School for the Blind" by statute in 1909. Created through the efforts of Samuel Bacon (blind) who served as superintendent for two years.

SITE & PROPERTY: Value of land and buildings, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand ($167,000) dollars. Ten acres, five under cultivation. There are three buildings. Administration includes dormitories and class rooms, others include laundry, engine room and industrial shop.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE: While the Nebraska law delegates power to the Superintendent to compel attendance of pupils with defective vision, practically he finds this a very hard provision to enforce for various reasons. In several cases in nearby counties, the Superintendent has been able to use some pressure from the office of the county superintendent and the county attorney compelling attendance.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS: Superintendent of the School and the physician pass upon the pupils.

[illegible]: Established in 1877 as "Institute for the Blind," name changed to "School for the Blind" by [illegible] in 1920. Located through the efforts of Samuel Gridley Howe (blind) who served as superintendent for ten years.

[illegible] PROPERTY: Value of land and buildings, and furniture and other equipment amounted ($[illegible],000) dollars. Ten acres. Five major buildings. They are [illegible] available. Administration building [illegible] for class rooms, school nurse's office, auditorium, auditorium [illegible] and industrial arts.

[illegible] ATTENDANCE: While the records [illegible] prior to the [illegible] indicate an annual enrollment of pupils with distinctive vision, practically in truth this is a very hard institution to answer for various reasons. In general sense in helpful manner, the [illegible] can [illegible] be more accurate from the office of the county superintendent and the county attorney concerning attendance.

[illegible] OF PUPILS: Superintendent of the School and the physician [illegible] on the Pupils.

APPLICATION
FOR ADMISSION TO
THE NEBRASKA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

1. Give full name of applicant _____

2. When born: Year _____ Month _____ Day of Month _____

3. Father's name _____ Mother's name _____

4. Are parents related in any way by birth? _____ In what degree? _____

5. Are parents living? _____

6. Address of Parent or Guardian: P.O. _____ County _____

7. Where was applicant born? _____

8. Was applicant born blind? _____ 9. If not, at what age was sight lost? ____

10. What was the cause? _____

11. Is blindness total or partial? _____

12. Is applicant of sound mind and susceptible of mental culture? _____

13. Has applicant any contagious or eruptive disease? _____

14. Has applicant any bodily deformity? _____

15. If so, what is its nature? _____

16. Has applicant been sucessfully vaccinated? _____

17. If so, when was vaccination performed? _____

18. Does applicant use tobacco or spirituous liquor in any form? _____

19. As all pupils are expected to attend church at least once every Sunday, what church is desired that applicant attend? _____

20. Who will provide clothing, keep same in good repair, pay necessary traveling expenses, and take charge of applicant during vacations? _____

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with _____ and do certify that the above answers are true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Witnesses: _____ ; P.O. _____
_____ ; P.O. _____
_____ ; P.O. _____

As this is simply a school, and not an asylum, reformatory, or hospital, if it is found that the applicant does not make sufficient progress in the school, or that he will not obey its regulations, it will be considered for the best interest of all concerned that he be removed.

QUESTIONNAIRE
TO
THE COLLEGE-BOUND 9TH GRADE

1. Give full name of applicant_____

2. Date of birth: Year_____ Month_____ Day of month_____

3. Father's name_____ Mother's name_____

4. Is parental relation to any of them?_____ Is your father_____

5. Are parents living?_____

6. Nature of school or training?_____ Grade_____

7. Place and religious faith?_____

8. Did applicant have kitchen_____? If so, at what age was girl's first____

10. What was the reason?_____

11. Is kitchen social or parochial?_____

12. If religious or social what was nature of social activity?_____

13. Did applicant use cosmetics or perform dancing?_____

14. Was applicant any smoking or drinking?_____

15. If so, what is the extent?_____

16. Has applicant been necessarily resident?_____

17. If so, where was residence preferred?_____

18. Have applicant has friends or relations living in my town?_____

19. As all girls are expected to attend church at least one day Sunday, did

attend in district that applicant attend?_____

20. You will provide clothing, bed, room in good repair, the necessary travelling expenses, and take charge of applicant during vacations?_____

21. The undersigned, are acquainted with

and do certify that the above answers are true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Witnesses:_____ 1. P.O._____

_____ 2. P.O._____

_____ 3. P.O._____

In case is single a woman, and not in active relationship, or married, if it is found that the applicant does not take sufficient interest in the school, or lack is will and does not reputation, it will be considered for the best interest of its members that they be removed.

ADMISSION CARD

Name _____ Home Address _____

Admitted to _____ From _____ County _____ Date _____
(Name of Institution)

Born _____ Civil Condition _____
(Year) (Month) (Day)

Name of relative or friend _____ Relationship _____

Address _____

Cause for admission _____
(State finding and judgement or order of Court, Board, Commission, Etc.)

_____

_____

Condition on Admission _____
(Report of institution medical officer on physical and mental condition)

_____

_____

_____

Treatment prescribed _____

Assigned to _____
(Department of employment or instruction)

Remarks: _____ Changes in treatment, employment, etc., _____ must be reported to the Board promptly.

_____

_____

This card must be completed and mailed
to the Board within ten days of admission Signed Supt.

Questions 6-10

Name _____ Home Address _____

Admitted by _____ Date _____ Month _____ Year _____
(Name of Institution)

Sex _____ Birth Condition _____
(Sex) (Legitimate) (Year)

Date of Initiation or Return _____ Bill-Number _____

Address _____

Court for Confining _____
(State Prison and Penitentiary or Jail of County, Reform Institution, etc.)

_____

_____

Conditions on Initiation _____
(Report of Investigation Medical Attend in (Physical and Mental Condition)

_____

_____

_____

Previous Convictions _____

Assigned to _____
(Department of Employment or Institution)

Remarks: _____ (Change in Sentence, Assignment, etc.,
Each to be reported to the Board Monthly)

_____

_____

_____

Only good cases be considered and mailed
to the Secretary, State Bureau of Reformation (Signed) _____ Prof.

EYE EXAMINATION: Eye examinations are made by the School Physician.

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE: I hereby certify that I have examined _____ of _____ and find that h___ sight is defective to such a degree that __he cannot be educated in the common schools, that ___he is free from any contagious disease, that ___he has been successfully vaccinated within the past two years, and is in general good health.

_____
Local Physician.

_____
Physician to the School for the Blind.

No. M._____ Age_____

Date_____ P.O._____

Name_____ County_____

DEGREE OF BLINDNESS FOR ADMISSION OF PUPIL: There is no arbitrary line drawn. A pupil is usually admitted whose vision is so defective as to prevent him from securing an education through the public school system.

NATIONALITY: The School makes no distinction in race or creed. In 1935, there were in addition to white children three negroes and one Winnebago Indian.

CO-EDUCATION: The boys and girls recite in class together, but at other times they do not mingle.

_____

Signature of Student

_____

Signature of the School in the State

Mr. _____ Age _____

Date _____ G.P. _____

Name _____ Course _____

SCHOOL PROGRAM: Classes from primary grades through high school. The School program has no kindergarten.

REPORT CARD:

NEBRASKA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
REPORT OF

_____

For month ending_____193_

SUBJECT	GRADE	SUBJECT	GRADE
Literary Dept.		Musical Dept.	
Reading		Violin	
Tactile Writing		Orchestra	
Type Writing		Tactile Music	
Arithmetic		Chorus	
Geography		Voice	
Grammer		Piano	
Physiology			
English			
History			
Mathematics		Industrial Dept.	
Script Writing		Piano Tuning	
Latin		Broom Making	
Literature		Hammock-Netting	
Spelling		Bead-Work	
Science		Reed	
Social Science		Cooking	
		Brush	
		Deportment	

EXPLANATION OF MARKS:

95 to 100 denotes excellent.
85 to 95 denotes good.
75 to 85 denotes fair.
Below 75 denotes poor.
60 and below denotes bad.

_____
Supt.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LENGTH OF SCHOOL SESSION: The School is in session from eight A.M. until four P.M. for nine calendar months, thirty-six weeks with two weeks vacation at Christmas.

STUDY TIME ALLOTMENT: First the literary classes; second, musical and industrial instruction. "In the public schools" the Superintendent said, "a pupil usually has twelve years of scholastic work, while in a school for the blind it is necessary to have a longer period of study because of the special attention given to musical and vocational development as well as to literary and academic studies."

MUSIC: Pupils are taught all string and wind instruments, pipe-organ, piano, voice, harmony, chorus and orchestral work.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT: Includes typewriting, piano-tuning, piano repairing, broom-making, hand and machine sewing, bead work (for finger training), mat-making, cane seating (all kinds), basketry and hammocks. In this department one teacher devotes full time to the larger boys, another teacher divides time between the smaller boys and girls.

RECREATION: Pupils attend the movies, take hikes, have picnics, play cards, checkers, and some are members of the Camp Fire Group.

LIVING QUARTERS: The girls are divided into two groups, older and younger. The older girls are on the third floor and the younger girls are on the second floor. The girls' supervisor lives on the floor with the younger girls. The same plan is carried out on the boys side.

TEACHERS DUTIES: In addition to instruction the teachers dine with pupils, direct table manners and are expected to assist in the matters of discipline. The Superintendent ordinarily conducts chapel, but the teachers do so on special occasions.

Lesson of young manhood: The money is in session from eight to noon
four p.m. for nine o'clock-morning, thirty-six weeks with two weeks
vacation at Christmas.

Other time allotment: Place the library classes; academic, religious and im-
portant instructions. "In the world school" the Superintendent
said, "a pupil usually has twelve years of elementary work, while in
a school for the blind it is necessary to have a longer period of
study because of the special difficulties given to medical the sensitive
of development as well as in literary and academic studies."

Equipment: Pupils are provided all clothing and school textbooks, stationery, pens,
paper, pencils, erasers and orthopedical aids.

Industrial activities: Includes typewriting, punch-boards, piano tuning,
broom-making, mat and mission weaving, cane work (for finger training),
sewing, knitting, cane weaving (all girls), laundry and housework. In this
department has twelve girls from all ages to the larger boys, another
department having also advanced the smaller boys and girls.

Discipline: Pupils attend the session, wear shoes, have gloves, play games,
dances, and have the privilege of the Camp Fire group.

Living quarters: The girls are divided into two groups, older and younger.
The older girls are on the third floor and the younger girls are on
the second floor. The girls' supervision lives on the floor with the
younger girls. The same plan is carried out on the boys side.

Physical culture: In addition to instructions the members dance with vigor.
Street walks concerts are now arranged to assist in the welfare of the
pupils. The Superintendent primarily wanted church, but the board-
ers - do so on special occasions.

TEACHERS SALARY SCHEDULE: The schedule applies to all teachers. Minimum $61.75, maximum $66.50, plus maintenance. This is for the nine months school year. Nebraska has no retirement fund for teachers.

HOSPITAL AND NURSE: The hospital is a separate unit in the main building and has accommodation for eight beds. The School has no resident trained nurse.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS STAFF: The staff of thirteen is composed of superintendent, matron, physician, commercial instructor, orchestra conductor, two industrial teachers, primary, English, music and high school teachers, and two supervisors.

DOMESTIC STAFF: There are six maids, an engineer, assistant engineer and night watchman.

LIBRARY: The School library has approximately 2,500 Braille and 1,000 inkprint books. Circulation throughout the state when requested.

CHILDREN WHO SHOULD BE IN SIGHT-SAVING CLASSES: There are several pupils in the School for the Blind who would naturally be in sight-saving classes if there were any such now in operation in the larger city schools. In 1935, there were approximately four or five children in the School who should have been in such a class. (See report of National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.)

SCHOOL CENSUS YEARLY BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND:

(Letter goes with this form from Superintendent of School for the Blind.)

REPORT OF BLIND PERSONS in the County of....., State of NEBRASKA, including all persons Blind to such an extent as not to be able to obtain an education in the Common Schools.

For the year ending April 1st, 191....

..... Superintendent of Schools.....

Co. Neb.

(In compliance with Chapter 22, Sec. 13, Compiled Statutes, 9th Edition.

NAME	AGE	SEX	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS	PARENT'S NAME

SCHOOL CENSUS: The Superintendent reported that only about one half of the county superintendents replied to letter asking for school census of blind children and that the returns are not adequate.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

REPORT OF HEALTH OF SCHOOL POPULATION:

NEBRASKA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
(INSTITUTION)

REPORT OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR MONTH ENDING.....19....

11

HEALTH OF SCHOOL POPULATION

	INMATES			EMPLOYEES			TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Sick, not requiring hospital treatment, at last report, ----							
Sick, not requiring hospital treatment, this month, --------							
Receiving hospital treatment not surgical, at last report, -----							
Receiving hospital treatment not surgical, this month, ---------							
Surgical operations, last report, ----------							
Surgical operations, this month, ----------							
TOTAL SICK AND INJURED THIS MONTH,							
Days lost from wounds and sickness not requiring hospital treatment, ----------							
Days lost in hospital, ----------							
TOTAL DAYS LOST FROM WOUNDS AND SICKNESS,							

IN HOSPITAL (NAME)	DISEASE	ADMITTED	DISCHARGED	HOSPITAL (NAME)	DISEASE	ADMITTED	DISCHARGED

DIETERY:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SEND TO OFFICE OF BOARD BY 10TH DAY OF SUCCEEDING MONTH

DISCHARGE CARD. Form No. 19-E Institution No.....

NAME HOME ADDRESS

DISCHARGED FROM DATE
(NAME OF INSTITUTION)

TRANSFERRED TO BY WHAT AUTHORITY
(NAME OF INSTITUTION)

REASON FOR DISCHARGE OF TRANSFER
(IN CASE OF DEATH, GIVE CAUSE OF DEATH)

RECORD WHILE IN INSTITUTION
(CONDUCT, PROGRESS, ETC.)

RESULTS OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE
(IMPROVEMENT, CURE, EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT, ETC.)

LENGTH OF TIME IN INSTITUTION

IN CASE OF DEATH, STATE DISPOSITION OF BODY

REMARKS:

SIGNED

SUPT.

(USE OTHER SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: September 1935 - June 1936. Total number of students enrolled at School, sixty four; total number of students graduated, two; total number of students left before graduation, five. Of these five, one girl, twenty-two years of age, received all the teaching education the School could give her; one girl, twenty-five years of age, was removed for mental reasons; one boy was a mental and epileptic case; one girl, seven years old, was withdrawn by parents; one girl, twenty years old, had her sight improved by an operation.

MOVEMENT OF SCHOOL POPULATION: Report from Superintendent to the Board monthly includes population of school, the gain and loss of pupils, officers and employees, and a miscellaneous accounting of individuals.

OCCUPATION FOLLOWED BY FORMER STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL: Eight pupils are following broom-making and allied trades; seven or eight are piano tuners; two pupils have taken up osteopathy; two chicken raising; three teaching; two stereotyping; one typing commercially; one a manager of a large business concern; three are musicians; one manager of a movie house; one is a partner in a chain store; one is a manager of a large oil industry having branches in more than half the states in the Union; and two are ministers.

SCHOOL NOT ACCREDITED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA: The School for the Blind is not technically accredited to the University of Nebraska. The thought is that it would be impossible for a person who is blind or who has seriously defective vision to do the work, particularly in science which is required for full accreditment. Many blind pupils, however, have been accepted by the University of Nebraska and have successfully earned their degrees.

PER CAPITA COST: For the year ending June 30, 1935 - $41.20 per month.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: Compulsory from 6 - 14 years. Total number of students in-
volves 40 persons, only three being enrolled at institutions of higher
level means of students left before graduation, 17%. Of every 100,
one girl, twenty-two years of age, completed all the required schooling
the second would give her one child, thirty-three years of age, but pre-
ceed for marital reasons. One boy was a medical and religious case; the
girl, seven years old, was abducted by relatives; her girl, twenty years
old, had her eight learned by the population.

RELIGION OR MORAL INSTITUTION: Major form Christianity in the world work-
ir including Catholics 12 Protest, the Jehovah and Jews of people; religious
and industry, and a significant percentage of nationals.

OCCUPATION SYSTEMS OF PEOPLE EXPERT IN THE WORLD: Major people are in-
luding professional and skilled trades; people in eight are place towns;
the skills 2 to bring up immigrant; the children relatives; farm tech-
logy; the statistics; one typing secretarial; one a manager of a
large business company; there is musician; one teacher of a univ
ersity; one is a painter in a small store; one is a manager of a large
oil industry (using machine in some time but the chain in the place
and for the minister.

REASONS FOR ATTENDING OR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL: The school for the child
is not necessarily essential to the University of Jehovah. The
reason is that it makes it possible for a person who is blind or pro
bably extremely deferative vision to do the work, particularly in Jehovah
which is required for full accreditation. Many blind people, however,
have been accepted by the University of Jehovah and have successfully
earned their degrees.

PER CAPITA COST: For the year ending June 30, 1969 - $41.00 per month.

CARE AND EDUCATION OF DEAF-BLIND:

Laws of Nebraska, Special Session, 1936: Ch. 32, pages 191 to 193.

I. Administration:
By Board of Control with approval of Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

II. Beneficiaries:
Children between the ages of five and twenty-one years who are both blind and deaf.

III. Powers and duties of Board
1. May employ mother-teachers and provide for maintenance of both mother-teachers and deaf-blind children.
2. May, upon written request of parents and guardians, send such children as it considers subjects for education to
   a. The Nebraska School for the Blind for a term of not to exceed ten years, whenever a department for deaf-blind children shall have been established there.
   b. The Perkins Institute for the Blind near Boston.
   c. Any other institution in the U. S. maintaining an accredited school for such children.
3. May continue for a longer term such meritorious children as may be recommended by the school.
4. Shall not withdraw such children from the school without the consent of the superintendent, or in the case of Perkins Institute, their Board of Control.
5. Shall pay expenses of instruction and support, including travel, for such children out of Deaf and Blind Educational and Maintenance Fund; parents or guardians, if able to pay whole or part, shall reimburse state to extent of ability.
6. Shall direct and supervise such pupils with advice of state superintendent of public instruction; shall, in annual report to governor, state number, cost, expenditure of appropriation and reimbursement.

IV. Deaf and Blind Educational and Maintenance Fund
1. Permanent fund established in office of State Treasurer
2. Biennial appropriation of $5000 to June 30, 1937.

When the School for the Blind session opens in the fall of 1936, they will have two deaf-blind children, each having a separate teacher and each having quarters by themselves in the same corridor of the School.

TEACHERS: Miss Margaret Hoshor will have charge of the little deaf-blind girl. Mrs. Grace Mann will have charge of the eight year old deaf-blind boy.

BOARD OF CONTROL: Hon. Walter E. Hager, Chairman; Hon. Henry Behrens, Vice-Chairman; Hon. C. W. Eubank, Member.

Index of Contents, Special Session, Bill: Res. 18, pages 291 to 300.

I. Legislative:
A. Bills of members with concurrent or separate resolutions
of similar importance.

II. Executive:
Bills introduced by the chief executive pertaining to the
action and need.

III. Judicial:
A. Bills and resolutions of a local and temporary nature
affecting the administration of justice.
B. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
C. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
D. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
E. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
F. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
G. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
H. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
I. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
J. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
K. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
L. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
M. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
N. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
O. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
P. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Q. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
R. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
S. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
T. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
U. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
V. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
W. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
X. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Y. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Z. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.

IV. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
A. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
B. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
C. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
D. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
E. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
F. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
G. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
H. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
I. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
J. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
K. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
L. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
M. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
N. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
O. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
P. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Q. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
R. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
S. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
T. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
U. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
V. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
W. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
X. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Y. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Z. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.

V. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
A. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
B. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
C. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
D. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
E. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
F. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
G. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
H. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
I. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
J. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
K. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
L. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
M. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
N. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
O. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
P. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Q. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
R. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
S. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
T. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
U. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
V. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
W. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
X. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Y. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.
Z. Bills and resolutions of a general and permanent nature
affecting the administration of justice.

SUPERINTENDENT, SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND: The present Superintendent is Mr. N. C. Abbott, who was a teacher in the school from 1896 to 1903; he then became Superintendent by appointment of Governor Ashton C. Shallenberger on February 1, 1909, serving two years; again became Superintendent on January 1, 1913 under the appointment of Governor John H. Morehead. On July 1, 1913 the School went under the charge of the State Board of Control which had been created by a constitutional amendment and Mr. Abbott was appointed by this Board and has continued in office ever since.

TREASURER: Expenses of School -- all funds for the School are in the custody of the State Treasurer. Expenses are paid on vouchers properly sworn to, approved first by the Superintendent, then by the Board of Control, next by the auditor, last by the Treasurer who draws the state warrant. This is afterwards countersigned by the State auditor and returned through the Board of Control, records being made on each step of its progress. The bill is then paid by the Board of Control with the warrant drawn in the manner indicated, and notice is sent to the Superintendent of the School of the number of the warrant and date when it was drawn. The amount to be expended by the School is determined by the State Board of Control, the legislature usually appropriating a lump sum for the activities under the Board of Control. The legislature has the right to make the maintenance appropriation directly to the School for the Blind according to its discretion, which has been done several bienniums, or in a lump sum to the Board of Control which arranges the quota to be used by the School for the Blind.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

PHYSICAL TRAINING: The School has no gymasium, swimming pool or athletic field. Teachers plan such exercise as walking, etc. There is no physical instructor.

FIELD AGENT: A field worker would be of vast assistance to the school in reporting children who should attend the school and do follow-up work in regard to graduates. As it now is the Superintendent is obliged to depend largely upon relatives and friends of the pupils and the annual census reports from county superintendents, which are only partially effective as a means of learning of new pupils who should enter the school.

REPLY TO SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT IN HIS 1935 REPORT MADE TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

Report, July 1935: The Superintendent in his report to the State Board of Control of July 1, 1935, asked the Board to restore the number of employees which had been withdrawn at the time of the depression. This the Board has graciously done and with another teacher on the force, another maid and an assistant to the engineer, the Superintendent feels that he will get along much better now than the three previous years.

TALKING BOOK MACHINES: The Nebraska School for the Blind is the distributing agency for fifty-five Talking Book Machines to be loaned to needy blind persons, which is Nebraska's quota of the five thousand Talking Book Machines manufactured for the American Foundation for the Blind by the Government.

The "Talking Book" to be used on these machines is a book recorded for the blind on special long-playing phonographic records, each disc playing for more than half an hour. A novel of average length

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

can be recorded on twelve to fifteen twelve-inch discs, each disc weighing five ounces. The records may be borrowed by blind people of Nebraska possessing a Talking Book Machine from the Omaha Free Public Library, Department for the Blind. Postage both ways is free. New titles are being added at the rate of two or three each month.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR ADULTS: The Superintendent favors conducting a six weeks summer course at the School for the Blind for adult blind who have lost their sight after schol age. This would make use of state equipment not otherwise used during the time when the children are not in attendance at the school. In some six states or more the schools for the blind have an intensive course for adults in the summer, supported by grants from the state. Adults who are newly blinded come to the school for this training in finger-reading, typewriting, manual training, and, by associating with other blind people, learn how to be blind.

REMARKS: No attempt has been made in this report to evaluate the quality of the work done in the class-rooms. The School was closed and the children and teachers had left for the summer vacation at the time the visitor was there. Statements as given by the Superintendent are recorded in this report. It would seem that the opportunities for physical education was a need which should be remedied in the near future. One educator of many years standing said that he would put the physical education and development of blind children first on the requirements of a School for the Blind. Children who are without sight need to be developed along the physical lines

even more than seeing children. They need to be taught how to walk correctly, swim, take part in athletic sports, and in various ways develop their muscles and give them a training that will be useful to them all of their lives. This lack of physical instruction seems to be of such importance in the well rounded program for the development of blind children that it is hoped such a department may be established in the near future. The School is handicapped in not having a field worker to find children who should be in the School and to follow up the graduates of the school.

----*----

AMERICAN RED CROSS, OMAHA CHAPTER

COMMITTEE ON WORK FOR THE BLIND

ADDRESS: 430 Omaha Loan & Building Association Building, 15th and Dodge Sts., Omaha.

HISTORY: The Chapter has conducted Braille hand-transcribing for several years and is now branching out to embrace greater activities in behalf of the blind.

PURPOSE: To investigate the programs for the benefit of the blind of other cities and states; to make a survey to obtain the names of all those who are industrially unemployable because of poor eye sight. To include a project, supervised by this office and paid by the Adult Educational program. To have visits made to blind people in Omaha and ascertain their needs and conditions, and possibility of their having learned a trade or vocation and their wish for further instruction. To offer to them teaching in Braille reading and writing.

To appoint a committee to study the establishment of a service for the blind in connection with the teaching of handicraft with the objective of self-maintenance, and any other service to the blind which would be of benefit to them.

COMMITTEE ON THE BLIND: Chairman, Mr. E. S. Waterburg, c/o Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha; Mr. Raymond Young, 624 Omaha National Bank Bldg.; Mrs. Arthur Dunbar, 1620 South Third St., Omaha; Mr. C. H. Slayton, 2870 Vane St., Omaha; Miss Rosemary Tuttle, Executive Secretary, Red Cross.

BRAILLE PROJECT: American Red Cross, Omaha Chapter, affiliated with the National Youths Administration, organized March 1936 classes for instruction in Braille hand-transcribing. The class is held in the office of the American Red Cross, and the materials are paid for by the National Youths Administration. The present class numbers forty-three pupils. Of this number the majority are girls, but there are some boys. Pupils are paid by the National Youths Administration, rate based on 46 hours per month. A temporary measure of relief. Some of the private pupils and technical high school pupils expect to continue as volunteer Braille hand-transcribers.

CHAIRMAN OF BRAILLE TRANSCRIBING: Miss Mary McShane, 430 South 30th St., Omaha.

SUPERVISOR OF CLASS: Mrs. Zola N. Zorbaugh. (Salary paid by the Board of Education).

INSTRUCTOR: Mr. Willis T. Woolheater.

ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR: Mr. Shelton Paine.

REPORT ON BRAILLE WORK: Tests submitted to Washington and passed, 26; manuscripts submitted to Washington and containing 40 to 50 pages, 12; manuscripts almost completed for submission to Washington, 9; short stories to be proof-read, bound for distribution, 24. Class at present transcribing three complete books.

PUPILS: Eleven pupils at Technical High School, between the ages of 16 and 18. Eighteen pupils under the National Youths Administration, between the ages of 18 and 25.

Nine private pupils, between the ages of 20 and 35.

Four private pupils, between the ages of 45 and 65.

Arrangements are being made to start a class of 25 pupils on June 15th.

Three certificates granted by the National American Red Cross entitled pupils to teach and transcribe.

Twenty-five certificates pending word from National American Red Cross.

BOOKS: The Nebraska School for the Blind has submitted a long list of books which they would appreicate having transcribed. The Omaha Public Library has also made suggestions and through the project it is planned to fill the needs of the blind of the State of Nebraska.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION: Assistant Director, Mr. S. Richardson.

REMARKS: If the Garin process were used duplicate copies could be made of these hand-transcribed books. Hand-transcribed Braille books can be particularly useful to students attending professional institutions or Universities who require text books not available elsewhere. It is to be hoped that this project will include a class of totally blind pupils who may become future home teachers when the demand for their services has been recognized. In addition to the instruction of reading and writing Braille these would-be teachers should receive a thorough instruction in manual occupations.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

BRAILLE PUBLISHING HOUSE

NAME: Christian Record Benevolent Association

ADDRESS: 4827 Prescott Ave., College View Station, Lincoln Nebraska. The work having outgrown its present quarters, a new, modern building is being erected at the corner of 48th and Bancroft Sts., College View Station, Lincoln.

HISTORY: Established in 1900 through the efforts of a blind man. Taken over, owned and operated by the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination. (Not affiliated with the Union College.)

TERRITORY: Unlimited.

PURPOSE: To provide inspirational literature without discrimination free to English speaking blind persons in all walks of life and all religious affiliations who can read either Braille or New York Point. The Association has also for several years sent used clothing to needy blind in all parts of the United States.

MAGAZINES: Published monthly in Grade One and a Half and in New York Point: Christian Record (non-sectarian), Sabbath School Monthly (Seventh-day Adventist Bible Study), Bible Expositor (Seventh-day Adventist). The postage franked by government marked "free reading for the blind." Circulation 5,000 plus. International.

LIBRARY: Maintains a free circulating library. Books largely of religious nature.

MAINTENANCE: Entirely by private contributions.

EXPENSES: Total expenses including salaries in 1935, $43,437.97.

WORKING STAFF: At present six, of these three are blind. In field, about thirty (seeing). They solicit funds and visit blind (on their own time) to acquaint them with the literature and help personally as much as possible.

MANAGEMENT: Board of six trustees.

PRESIDENT: Mr. J. F. Piper

EDITOR AND MANAGER: Mr. D. D. Rees.

EXHIBIT: Association held an exhibit in the Hall of Religion at Chicago 1934 Century of Progress, which attracted thousands of visitors daily.

TESTIMONIALS: From Governor Charles W. Bryan, Judge Robin R. Reid, President of the Allied Clubs in Lincoln, Mr. Jose H. Bradley, Vice-president, Lincoln Union Bank, and Mr. W. S. Whitten, Secretary, Lincoln Chamber of Commerce.

----*----

OMAHA PUBLIC LIBRARY

ADDRESS: 18th and Harney Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

HISTORY: This movement started June 1932 when the Library was appointed by the Government as a distributing center for Braille books. The Library has received grants of books to the extent of 1,000 plus. About 1931, the Reading Circle for the Blind, sponsored by the Omaha Association of the Blind, transferred its readings to the Library. This section is under the leadership of Mrs. Grant Williams. Talking Book Records were added to the Library in 1934.

PURPOSE: To serve the blind by the distribution of Talking Book Records and by volunteers reading aloud to a group of blind persons every two weeks. Transportation is provided by volunteers.

ATTENDANCE: From 12 to 15 blind persons attend the Reading Circle.

RECREATION: The volunteers of the Reading Circle give blind men and women a yearly picnic, and at the last meeting of the Circle for the year ending in May, the blind members entertain their volunteer motor car drivers.

TRANSFER OF BRAILLE BOOKS FROM THE OMAHA LIBRARY TO THE NEBRASKA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND: Over 1,000 Braille books will probably be transferred from the Library to the Nebraska School for the Blind, as owing to limited space in the Library all books to which it is entitled can not be accepted. Therefore it is felt that the blind will be better served through the State School for the Blind Library. This transfer is waiting approval from the Congressional Library.

IN CHARGE OF BOOKS FOR THE BLIND: Miss Florence S. Taylor.

----*----

STATE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

ADDRESS: State Capitol Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska.

PURPOSE: The functions which this Department can perform are: Physical examination to determine nature and extent of physical disability; counsel and analysis of individual cases to determine occupations most feasible for the individual; training and the working out of training programs especially designed to fit an individual to successfully conduct a certain type of work or vocation; assistance to place physically handicapped people in occupations for which they have been trained and follow-up on the job to see that

they are given a fair opportunity to make good. The activities carried on for blind persons are rather limited, as this department is organized to assist all types of physically handicapped people, and therefore is unable to spend a very large portion of its funds with any single group of disabled persons.

NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS DEALT WITH IN 1935: In training, 6. They were trained for the following occupations: One a shoe repairman through twelve months employment training under sighted supervision in a shoe repair shop and one month's training at the Michigan School for the Blind under the supervision of a blind instructor in shoe repairing; one was trained in Braille and orientation and handicrafts, including brush-making, mat-weaving, rug-weaving, leatherwork, and poultry raising at the Iowa School for the Blind; one was assisted to secure his A. B. degree, majoring in history, at Creighton University, Omaha, and was placed as an instructor in the history department of the South Side High School in Omaha; one was trained in Braille and orientation through a tutor, later he was given one year at Nebraska School for the Blind and trained in handicrafts and further orientation, he is to start shoe repairing in the fall of 1936; one was given training in English, business letter writing and dictating on the dictating machine, typing and transcribing notes from the dictating machine to qualify for a special position which it is hoped will be created for him by the firm by which he was formerly employed.

[illegible] - fair conditions on some good. The material
carried on the black surface has rather limited, as this material
must be supplied by artist (?) types or specially functional
angles, and therefore is usually to stand a very large variety of
the result with any artist group or classical persons.

[illegible] to film process could not be taken. It involves, on that ex-
tended for the artistic conditions. The a low resolution
through twice making employment including under eligible [illegible]
view in a wide angle lens and not readily available at the
[illegible] based for the film under the [illegible] of a film in-
structor in also repetition; one was trained in Italia and [illegible]
film and [illegible], including [illegible]. Essentially, the-
matic, [illegible], and [illegible] relation of the [illegible] for
the film; one was [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible]
in [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] as an
instructor in the [illegible] department of the [illegible] film [illegible]
in [illegible]; one not [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] a
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] one year [illegible] [illegible] for the film
and [illegible] in [illegible]. In [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] is [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] in
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] on the [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
for [illegible] by the film by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Other activities have been to assist the Red Cross in Omaha, the Kiwanis Club in Omaha and other agencies for the blind in the promotion of recreational activities and work opportunities.

DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, DIRECTOR: Mr. C. A. Fulmer.

CIVILIAN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: Mr. J. R. Jewell

----*----

KIWANIS CLUB OF OMAHA

WORK FOR THE BLIND

ADDRESS: Care of Secretary, Kiwanis Club.

HISTORY: Kiwanis Club active interest in the blind began in 1926. At that time the Club hoped to conduct a permanent Lighthouse for the Blind, and started a shop equipped with two rug-looms, a broom stitcher machine and a part time instructor. This shop was operated for about two years without making much progress. It was then abandoned because of lack of funds and difficulty in disposing of articles made. The Club financed this project to the amount of $1,200 or $1,500.

PURPOSE: Since the closing of the "Lighthouse," the Club has devoted its time and energy to conducting monthly entertainments and providing transportation to attend for 50 or 60 blind persons. Also furnished radios to those unable to pay for them or made up the difference where the blind person could pay part, and serviced them. A Christmas party is a specialty where every blind person receives a gift and a basket. Club has helped with the securing of "Pensions" for blind people.

PRESIDENT: Kiwanis Club, Dr. W. H. Taylor.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: Kiwanis Club, Mr. L. D. Ladd, 777 Insurance Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

COMMITTEE ON THE BLIND: Chairman, Mr. W. H. Campen. (This Committee comprises five members)

----*----

NEBRASKA STATE ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS

The 1935 official proceedings of the 19th Annual Convention of the International Association of Lions Clubs lists under its Department of Club Activities eight major activities. In order of listing Sight Conservation and Blind work come first.

The Lions Juvenile Braille Magazine, embossed in Grade One and One-half is furnished to blind children between the ages of 8 and 15 years. The Nebraska Lions Club, District 38, reported that 57 copies of the magazine were furnished in 1935.

Sight Conservation and Blind Work: Under this heading various Clubs throughout the country have provided eye examinations, eye glasses, treatment and surgical care, free tuition in Braille, white canes, Braille reading materials, radios, guide dogs, typewriters, workshop machinery, special reading and writing devices, financial and other material aid. Published magazines and other reading materials in Braille. Established, operated and equipped workshops. Presented plays featureing blind artists. Established and assisted in establishing blind people in business, furnished employment for others. Placed blind children in schools, hospitals,

homes and institutions. Conducted blind surveys. Financed education. Maintained summer camps and provided children and adults with vacations. Furnished transportation. Conducted exhibits and sales of blind people's handiwork. Paid salaries of teachers, readers and nurses. Furnished various types of entertainment. Obtained pensions. Created endowment and special funds for blind welfare work. Repaired eye glasses, typewriters, and radios. Aided blind persons in selling their handiwork. Conducted and assisted with Educational Weeks for the Blind. Supervised canteens operated by blind persons. Organized and sponsored social clubs. Obtained adoption of city traffic ordinances on the white canes, and conducted educational campaigns on the significance and use of the canes. Cooperated with other blind welfare organizations. Promoted legislation of benefit to the blind.

Of the 43 Clubs in Nebraska, few as yet appear to be active along lines indicated above. One Club reported that it had provided several children with eye examinations and glasses; a second Club conducted annual Christmas party for children who remain at Nebraska School for the Blind during the holidays; a third Club provided a blind boy with clothing; a fourth Club provided two children with eye glasses; and a fifth Club furnished a blind man with a white cane. This comprises extent of work done by Nebraska Lions Clubs according to their 1935 printed report. The limited activity may very possibly be due to the fact that the local Club does not know of blind people in their community, or if there are any, they do not present any particular problem. That Lions Clubs are prepared to recognize their obligations to this major activity is indicated at least in the majority of Clubs, by the appointment of a Committee on the Blind.

REMARKS: When statistics are available showing the number, needs and whereabouts of blind individuals throughout the state, the Nebraska Lions Clubs might acquaint themselves with the problems, and, in co-operation with other agencies, seek ways of being of service to that particular group of handicapped people.

----*----

NEBRASKA BRANCH OF THE IOWA BLIND PRODUCTS

ADDRESS: For Nebraska - In care of Sales Manager, Mr. J. F. Meyer, 2922 North 48th Ave., Omaha, Nebraska.

HISTORY: This movement grew out of an experiment made by the Midwest Blind Products of Milwaukee. Later developed into the Iowa Blind Products with branch in Nebraska.

PURPOSE: To provide, by an agreement made between Iowa and Nebraska Agencies for the Blind, an arrangement whereby the salesmen of the Iowa Blind Products include sale of articles made by Nebraska blind. Effort is made not to sell goods from another state when same article is made in both states. At present the line manufactured by Nebraska blind is extremely limited.

TERRITORY: Nebraska and Iowa.

MAINTENANCE: No State, City or Federal funds. The movement is run on a business basis. Salesmen receive commission on sales and are required to sell a standard amount of goods to be continued in their position.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Maurice Parmetter, 510 West 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

SALES MANAGER FOR NEBRASKA: Mr. J. F. Meyer in charge of all Nebraska salesmen.

URBAN LEAGUE COMMUNITY CENTER - DEPARTMENT FOR NEGRO BLIND

ADDRESS: 2213 Lake St., Omaha, Nebraska.

HISTORY: This movement is part of the National Urban League Community group. The department for the negro blind was organized in Omaha in May 1936.

PURPOSE: To provide educational, industrial, and recreational opportunities for negro blind.

TERRITORY: Omaha

MANAGEMENT: Board of twelve; six white and six negroes.

PRESIDENT: Herman F. Crowell (white), 528 Grain Exchange Bldg., Corner of 8th and Harney Sts., Omaha (Crowell Elevator Company)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Bernard E. Squires (negro)

NEIGHBORHOOD SECRETARY: Miss Gray.

REMARKS: This movement is too new as yet to fully accomplish its purpose which is to benefit the negro blind of Omaha along the lines indicated.

----*----

BLIND BEGGARS EXEMPT FROM VAGRANCY LAW

(Statute passed in 1879. C.S. 1929: 28-1115.)

"Whoever goes about from place to place, asking and subsisting upon charity **** blind persons excepted, shall be taken and deemed to be a 'tramp,' against whom are numerous penalties."

REMARKS: When the state provides a special department for the re-education, industrial training and employment of blind persons, they should then be required to work and no longer be exempt from the vagrancy law.

---*---

BLIND VOTERS ASSISTED AT POLLS

(Statute passed in 1897. C.S. 1929: 32-719)

"Any voter who declares to the Judge of election that by (reason of) ***** blindness **** he is unable to mark his ballot, shall upon request receive the assistance of one Judge and one clerk, each of different political parties **** one of whom shall be of the voter's own political party in the marking thereof, and said officers shall certify on the outside thereof that it was marked with their assistance, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same ———."

---*---

NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF WORKERS FOR THE BLIND

ADDRESS: Care of the President.

HISTORY: Organized about 1906. Meets biennially at various places in the State. Its members may be either blind or seeing.

PURPOSE: To consider and promote education, employment, advancement, and general welfare of the blind.

TERRITORY: State of Nebraska.

MAINTENANCE: Dues and donations.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Melvin Macartor (elected June 1956), Swanton, Nebraska.

SECRETARY: Dorothy Douglas, Omaha, Nebraska.

[illegible] from the state provides a special dispensation for the prosecution, industrial training and supervision of minor juveniles, they should then be required to work and be longer by moving from the reformatory law.

[illegible] Judgment of Moral

(Patrick Russell in 1924, Sun. Intro. 22-23)

"Only rather who desiring to the judge of education that by (reason of) means diligence were be is possible to work out ideal, shall give reason provided the qualifications of one fitter and that shall, just of distinct political practice there can of where shall be of his school's own political party in the country thereof, and such efficiency shall verify to the relative concept that it was guided with their conscience, and shall strengthen city of individuals requisites the same ——."

Economic Administration of Schools and the State

Governor: Dean of the President.

Schools: Organized about 1800. State responsibility as regards planned in the state. The schools may be states listed or evening.

Principle: To maintain and promote educational, religious, vocational, and general welfare of the state.

Curriculum: State of Education.

Matriculation: Fees and donations.

Training: Dr. Edith Abraham (Journal Sun 1924), Boston, Massachusetts.

Instructors: Dorothy Douglas, Tomas, Saturday.

OMAHA ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND

ADDRESS: Care of President.

HISTORY: Work started about 1922. After various changes in organization the work is now conducted under present name.

PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES: To promote for the adult blind, educational, industrial and social life. To cooperate with all social agencies. To sponsor the Reading Circle at Omaha Public Library. To secure motor cars to convey blind to meetings.

LADIES CLUB: Organized May 1936 to promote handicraft for blind women in their homes. To send a teacher to the home. Association has a limited fund which provides materials for blind people to practice on while learning to work.

MEMBERSHIP: About 30, made up of active members (blind) and associate members (seeing) have no votes.

TERRITORY: Omaha and vicinity.

MAINTENANCE: Membership dues, sales, etc. Funds very limited.

PRESIDENT: Miss Ethel J. Doty, 3864 Charles St., Omaha, Nebraska.

SECRETARY: Mrs. Elmer Harrison.

TREASURER: Mrs. Anna McGrew, 3526 South 28th Ave., Omaha, Nebraska.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: Mr. C. H. Slayton, 2870 Vane St., Omaha, Nebraska.

CHAIRMAN OF LADIES CLUB: Mrs. Wright.

----*----

NEBRASKA SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

ADDRESS: Care of the Manager.

PURPOSE: To provide work for the blind, to sell products, to provide free clinics.

MANAGER: E. K. Cornell, South 16th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

STATE PAID READERS TO BLIND STUDENTS

Nebraska has no law and makes no appropriation for this work. The Department of Education, State Vocational Rehabilitation pays for the readers who are their trainees. The purpose of such a law would be to provide an amount not exceeding $300. to $500. per year per student for the necessary expenses for eligible blind students enrolled in any course of study, profession, art or science, in any university, college, conservatory of music, normal, professional, or vocational schools approved by the department under which the state places such a law. In some states the law reads: "For the purpose of defraying necessary expenses, including those of a reader while in attendance at said institution."

----*----

STATE AID FOR BLIND BABIES

No law in Nebraska. Several states have laws and carry appropriations whereby blind babies in neglected homes may be boarded either in a nursery for blind babies with nation-wide service, such as the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies, 147 South Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass., or the Arthur Sunshine Home and Nursery School for the Blind, Summit, New Jersey, in others or in proper foster homes. The state law usually provides for the education, care, and maintenance of blind babies when the parents are unable to provide for them properly. The state is given power to contract with any institution having or furnishing facilities for certain care, maintenance and instruction in their own or any other state at a contract price and to pay transportation. This law applies to children under age to be admitted to the state school for the blind.

County Aid to the Blind.

Laws of Nebraska, 1935: Chapter 138 - pp. 503-8

(Original law passed 1917; repealed by passage of new Act in April 1935: Includes amendment to revenue act providing specifically for county levy for the blind.)

I. County levy for the blind:

"----The county board shall levy the necessary taxes for the current year----for the support of blind persons, as defined by law, not more than five-tenths of a mill on the dollar valuation----".

II. Definition of the blind:

"One whose sight is so defective as to render such person unable to perform the ordinary duties or tasks for which eyesight is essential."

III. Administration:

Under Board of County Commissioners or Supervisors.

IV. Provision for indigent blind:

1. Qualifications:
   a. Over eighteen years of age
   b. Of good moral character
   c. Bona fide resident of state for five consecutive years next preceding date of application for aid; except
      1) Persons publicly soliciting alms
      2) Wards of federal government
      3) Inmates of penal and charitable institutions who establish residence for purpose of blind assistance in county in which such institution is located.
2. Establishment of eligibility:
   a. Physical need: Must be adjudged blind by two physicians or oculists who may be allowed not to exceed $3.00 each for examination.
   (Economic need: No method of determining laid down in law.)
3. Procedure:
   a. Indigent applicant files petition with county board, accompanied by certificate of examination as provided above.
   b. County Board shall then pay monthly sum of not to exceed $30, beginning within thirty days from date of filing application.
   c. County Board shall recover from relatives responsible under Poor Law, if they are able to pay, provided county files suit within one year.
4. Provision for medical care from levy for blind:
   a. In case blind person may benefit from surgical or medical treatment, county board may expend from levy for blind, for medical purposes, not to exceed $100,00 on resolution adopted by Board. In case relatives are able to pay Board may be reimbursed by them as provided above.

Blind Assistance Act

Laws of Nebraska, Special Session Nov. 1935

H.R. 5 P.537 to 544

Repealing Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of previous act and providing as follows:

1. Creation of Blind Assistance Board

2. Persons eligible for Blind Assistance:
   a. Blind as defined by law
   b. Is not because of his physical and mental condition in need of continuing institutional care
   c. Has attained the age of sixteen years or upwards
   d. Has been a resident of the State of Nebraska five years during the nine years immediately preceding the date of application for assistance, and has resided therein continuously for one year immediately preceding said date
   e. Is not at the time when payments of the assistance would otherwise commence an inmate of any prison, jail, state hospital for insame or state institution for the blind, expect a hospital for temporary care
   f. Is not receiving old age or other assistance, financial or otherwise, at public expense, except temporary medical and surgical care
   g. Has no child or children or other relations legally responsible for his support and maintenance, who by the payment of cash can support the applicant
   h. Has not deprived himself or herself directly or indirectly of any property whatsoever for the purpose of qualifying for blind assistance
   i. Had during the twelve months immediately preceding his or her application an income from all sources in money, board and lodging earned or furnished, property and otherwise, of a net value not to exceed $360.00

Section 3. Application filed with County Board.

Section 4. Investigation made by County Board. An amount of grant determined (not less than $15.00 nor more than $30.00 per month.)

Section 5. Notice of award forwarded to State Director of Assistance. An appeal may be made to same.

Section 6. Aid paid monthly from county fund.

Section 7. Reinvestigation annually or oftener.

Section 11. The county may recover from parents or children the amount of relief paid.

Section 29. No assistance granted to any person whose eyesight may be wholly or partially restored by medical, surgical or other treatment.

Blind Ambulance Act

Laws of Saskatchewan, Special Session for, 1929

S.S. 9 1-2Y to 22A

Commencing section 2 to a maximum of previous sum and specified as follows:

7. Operation of blind ambulance board

2. Powers relating the blind ambulance:
   a. Right to contract by law
   b. Is not because of his religious and moral; consideration is need of contributing institutional care
   c. Has obtained the age of sixteen years or upwards
   d. Not been a resident of the province or Dominion five years during the plus years immediately preceding the date of application for admission, and has resided therein continuously for one year immediately previous until date
   e. Is not at the time under sentence or has sentence which exceeds six months in length of any prison, jail, police lockup or reformatory for crime or for crime contributing for that blind, appears a complete for temporary care
   f. Is not receiving any aid or other assistance, financial or otherwise, by public charities, except institutions conducted and supported by the or aids or relatives in whom primarily legally responsible for the support and maintenance, and by the payment of aid for support the applicant
   g. Has not inherited wealth or sufficient property or income or property sufficient for the purpose of qualifying for blind assistance
   h. Has during the twelve months immediately preceding his or her application to become blind, all persons in money, goods and lodging, earned or furnished, actually and voluntarily, if a sum which not be assigned thereto

Section 7. Applications filed with County Board.

Section 8. Investigations made by County Board. In respect of blind ambulance (not less than $1.00 nor more than $2.00 per month.)

Section 9. Notice of award transmitted to blind ambulance. In appeal may be made to board.

Section 10. All paid monthly from county fund.

Section 7. Overpayment recovery or refunds.

Section 11. The county may recover from persons or relatives the amount of relief paid.

Section 12. No ambulance granted to any person whose eyesight may be wholly or partially restored by medical, surgical or other treatment.

Section 30. Temporary assistance may be granted to any person who is in need of treatment either to prevent blindness or restore sight, provided he is unable to pay for it himself.

REMARKS:

1. The present law contains no definition of blindness, as the definition was contained in Section 2 (repealed) of the previous law. The American Foundation for the Blind recommends the following:

a. A definition incorporated in the state blind relief law as follows:

> A person shall be deemed blind whose vision, with the aid of properly fitted glasses, is insufficient for use in an occupation or activity for which sight is essential.

b. An interpretation for the guidance of ophthalmologists in the rules and regulations established by the State Commission for the Blind or other body administering blind relief, as follows:

> "Vision insufficient for use in an occupation or activity for which sight is essential" usually means (1) 20/200 or less visual acuity (Snellen measurements) in the better eye with correcting glasses, or (2) a disqualifying defect in the visual fields.

2. The present law provides no procedure for the determination of blindness. The Foundation would suggest the following:

a. Ask the State Medical Society to make up a list of physicians "skilled in diseases of the eye" whose eye examinations would be acceptable. By putting the responsibility on the State Medical Society, the State Department would be free from suspicion or favoritism. Have these approved physicians appointed as Examiners of the Blind.

b. Require an eye examination report on a uniform blank--preferably the Physician's Report of Eye Examination--to be submitted with each application. (See attached blank.)

c. Have on the staff of the State Department a staff member well informed regarding eye conditions. This staff member should review all eye examination reports with a view to determining whether the applicant is blind within the meaning of the defi-

nition set up in the rules and regulations, and would also watch for cases in which sight might be restored by treatment or operation. This would be a basis for a program of medical social work and prevention. This review should, if possible, be done before County Board makes its decision.

(NOTE see blank) These Physician's Reports on Eye Examinations may be purchased from the Committee on Statistics of the Blind, Office of Secretary, 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. Price $5.00 per 1000 and $3.00 per 500 copies.

3. The present law provides grants from $15.00 to $30.00 per month, according to applicant's income from other sources. The Foundation would suggest that instead of basing eligibility on the specified income of $360.00 per year, the law should be amended to include a definition of need as follows:

> A blind person shall be defined to mean one who is unable to provide himself with the necessities of life, has insufficient means of his own to support him, and has no relatives or other persons able to provide and legally responsible for his maintenance.

The Foundation further suggests that under this proposed amendment, grants should be made according to the needs and circumstances of the applicant, and in no case to exceed $30.00 per month, except that in the case of an applicant who is both blind and totally deaf, the maximum amount payable shall be $60.00 per month.

The relief rolls could be reduced by adequate facilities for vocational training and employment of the blind, and it is recommended either that the existing law, passed in 1917, be implemented with an adequate appropriation or that new legislation be passed to establish a State Department for the Blind which would be responsible for all phases of welfare of the blind, including assistance to the blind.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT ON EYE EXAMINATION

RE-EXAMINATIONS

Patient's name _____

Street address _____ City and state _____

Date of birth _____ Sex _____ Race _____ Age at onset of blindness _____

Diagnosis (See Note 1)

Eye condition primarily responsible for blindness _____

_____

Secondary conditions, if any _____

Etiological factor responsible for primary eye condition _____

Central Vision (Use Snellen notations, 20/200, 10/200, 14/140, 14/280, etc., if possible—See Note 2.)

	Without glasses		With glasses	
	Distance (20 ft.)	Near (14 in.)	Distance (20 ft.)	Near (14 in.)
Right eye	_____	_____	_____	_____
Left eye	_____	_____	_____	_____

Peripheral Vision (See Note 3)

Is there any limitation in the field of vision? _____ If so, record on charts, as indicated, the best vision obtainable for each quadrant, using code letters F, M, L, B:

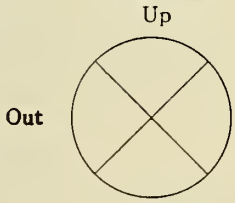
F—Ability to count *fingers* at 3 feet.

M—Recognition of hand *movement* at 3 feet.

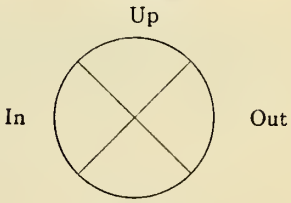
L—*Light* perception only.

B—Totally *blind*.

Right Eye



Left Eye



Prognosis and Recommendations for Eye Care and Treatment

Is there any likelihood that vision could be restored or improved by operation or treatment? _____

Prognosis _____

Recommendations _____

_____

Remarks _____

_____

Date of examination _____

_____
Signature of eye physician

Date of report _____

_____
Address

NOTE 1. State separately the eye affection causing blindness, secondary or complicating conditions, and the underlying etiological factor which is responsible for the primary eye affection. *Examples:* Kerato-conjunctivitis, secondary atrophy of globe—ophthalmia neonatorum, gonorrheal; buphthalmos—prenatal syphilitic infection; cataract—diabetes; retinitis pigmentosa—hereditary; irido-cyclitis, secondary cataract—focal sepsis. In traumatic cases, describe circumstances of accident fully; if industrial accident, give nature of industry

If primary eye condition or etiological factor is not the same for both eyes, divide the space and indicate each separately.

NOTE 2. Measurements will be assumed to be stated in the Snellen formula (either feet or inches) unless otherwise noted. If exact measurements of central vision cannot be given, describe the test used so as to indicate the *distance* and the *size* of the test object. *Examples:* Counts fingers at 3 feet; hand movement at 3 feet; light perception only.

NOTE 3. Tests should be made with patient fixing one eye on a point 3 feet straight ahead and with objects held at a distance of 3 feet from the fixation point in the quadrant of the field under examination, the other eye to be kept closed or covered.

Please use reverse side for recording re-examinations, operations, treatment, etc.

Form prepared by the Committee on Statistics of the Blind. Office of the Secretary, 15 West 16th Street, New York

C.S.B.—1E3—1-15-36. 10M

Date	Best Corrected Vision		Changes in Eye Condition	Recommendations (Further examination or treatment—Specify)	Physicia Signatu
	Right Eye	Left Eye			

Advisory Board for the Blind.

C.S. 1929: 83-315 to 83-319
(Established in 1915. Inactive at present.)

I. Composition:
Superintendent of the School for the Blind at Nebraska City, Executive Board of Nebraska Association of Workers for the Blind

II. Duties and powers:
1. Shall act in cooperation with Board of Control of state institution under whose authority and supervision all appropriations and contributions to the relief fund shall be expended.
2. May solicit contributions for relief fund for blind.

III. Definition of terms:
1. "Blindness" includes all defects of the organs of vision which limit success and happiness.
2. The "blind" include all persons who need assistance, and whose need is primarily due to said limitation.

IV. Relief fund:
1. Appropriation of $2000 as nucleus of fund for relief of blind.
2. Purpose of fund: to minimize evils of blindness in state.
3. Appropriations to fund by state may be used only to
   a. Collect, interpret and publish data relating to the cause, prevention and cure of blindness; the means employed or advocated for amelioration of condition of the blind; the number, cause and condition of the blind of this state.
   b. Provide home teaching for the blind.
   c. Encourage home industry by assisting the workers in finding remunerative employment suited to their needs and capacities.
   d. Assist worthy and talented persons in pursuing studies more advanced, or more technical than those offered by the Nebraska School for the Blind.

Board of Control authorized to improve condition of the blind.

(Statute passed in 1917. Inoperative.)

C.S. 1929: 83-311 to 83-314.

I. Definition:
"The term 'blind' as used in this Act shall include also all persons whose sight is so defective as seriously to limit their ability to engage in the ordinary vocations and activities of life."

Summary notes for the Class.

C.S. Lewis. G-113 to G-119
(Established in 1951. Complete at present.)

I. Prerequisites:
Qualifications of the student for the class as indicated by successive Grades or Interview Assessments of Tutors for the Class.

II. Aims and Objects:
1. Each set to cooperative with Tutor or Director of Studies individual under their authority and responsibility in investigations and conferences to the better them shall be concerned.
2. The political distribution for "Life" from "or Class.

III. Definition of Terms:
1. "Discover" Includes all members of the groups of "Life" which serves and improvement.
2. The "Life" Includes all persons who need assistance, and which seek it primarily for the total discipline.

IV. Method Used:
1. Introduction of Tutor as leaders of Pen (Or reader of Class).
2. Purpose of Tutor; as minimum work of discussion in groups.
3. Appreciation of that by which you be used and to
4. Debate, Discussion and Personal Work relating to the Group, Preparation and care of students: the Tutor explore a difference for Qualification of members of the Class; Lay Leaders, Group and Committee of the Class of that site.
5. Studies have Training for the class.
6. Accepted the Leaders by Training to Groups as Tutor Responsibility Assignment related to their Group and Committees.
7. Joint Study and Related Period to Groups (Other Jobs Groups), or more Technical than Lower of the Committee Tutor for the Class.

Lead of Tutors assessment to Income Qualities of the class.
(Include Tutor to Tutor Supervision)

C.S. Lewis: Notes to Groups.

I. Definition:
The Term "Class" is used in this or other Lecture, also All Persons which Right is to Advance as Members to Take their Ability to Share in the Ordinary Training and Activity of life.

II. Duties of Board of Control (in so far as practicable)

1. To prepare and maintain a complete register of blind in state, showing name, location, age, length of residence, condition, cause of blindness, occupation, capacity for educational and industrial training of each, with such other facts as the commission may deem of value.
2. To provide suitable and practicable home teaching for blind persons who may be unable to attend the Nebraska School for the Blind.
3. To assist blind persons to find remunerative employment suited to their needs and capacities.
4. To assist blind workers to find a market for their wares and to obtain tools and materials needed in their work.
5. To encourage and stimulate blind persons in their efforts toward self-improvement and self-support.
6. To collect, interpret and disseminate information relating to the cause, prevention, and cure of blindness.

III. Powers of Board of Control

1. To employ necessary field agents and teachers and to fix their compensation.
2. To make loans of money to worthy and capable blind persons to assist them in pursuing advanced or technical studies or in carrying on business.
3. To employ necessary clerical help and incur necessary expenses in carrying out the provision of this act.

REMARKS:

The Foundation recommends that Nebraska have an active State Department for the Blind to

a. Compile and maintain a census of blind and partially blind persons;

b. Ascertain their condition and needs;

c. Promote measures for the prevention of blindness;

d. Provide re-education, industrial training and employment for adults;

e. Promote workshops and home teaching;

f. Market goods made by blind workers;

g. Arrange for proper recreation;

h. Co-ordinate all activities in the State in behalf of the blind.

It is estimated that there is one blind person to every one thousand of the general population, and that sixty-five per cent of those who are blind are over school age. Some twenty-nine states have recognized their obligations to

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

this handicapped group by establishing state commissions for the blind or bodies having similar powers, and by appropriating funds for carrying out the functions for which they were created along constructive lines, thus enabling blind persons to work, to earn and in general to promote their economic welfare and happiness.

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WORKERS: All social workers in Nebraska should obtain a working knowledge of the problems of the blind throughout the State. At the present time training courses for social workers do not include an adequate course on the subject of blindness.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS: See report of Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

The suggested recommendations presented in this report, if carried out, should result in improving the welfare of blind people in Nebraska.

Respectfully submitted,

Lotta Stetson Rand, Field Associate Director
American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.
15 West 16th Street
New York, N.Y.

June 1936

ii. Dates of Sale of Product (in all for as reasonable)

1. To project the success of a business project or value in state, economic
   data, location, age, length of facilities, condition, cause of disaster,
   insurance, impacts on economical and industrial growths of area,
   its sale, other facts as the occasion may dictate of value.
2. To provide suitable and practicable home facilities for blind persons who
   may be unable to attend the service school for the blind.
3. To assist blind persons in their rehabilitation by giving them training to
   work and capabilities.
4. To locate blind workers to find a market for their work and to obtain
   work and suitable wages in their work.
5. To encourage and stimulate blind persons in their efforts toward self-
   improvement and self-support.
6. To provide, interpret and disseminate information relating to the cause,
   prevention, and cure of blindness.

iii. Means of Work of Council

1. To develop necessary field study and training and to fix their compensa-
   tion.
2. To make loans of money to worthy and capable blind persons to assist them
   in securing employment or beneficial studies or in starting in business.
3. To render necessary assistance, by and about necessary assistance in carrying
   out the provisions of this act.

Conclusion:

The foundation recommends that the Council take up during this year the following

for the blind:

a. Provide and maintain a home or hostel and provide blind persons;

b. Undertake light manufacture and trade;

c. Provide accounts for the preparation of literature;

d. Provide recreation, instructional evening and employment for adults;

e. Promote research and case studies;

f. Develop needs work in blind welfare;

g. Arrange for night instructions;

h. Demonstrate all activities in our power in behalf of the blind.

It is gratifying that there is one blind person in every and thousand of the general population, and that statistics for each of these and blind are more exact, etc. Some benefit-also states have established their activities by

this handicapped group by establishing state commissions for the blind or bodies having similar powers, and by appropriating funds for carrying out the functions for which they were created along constructive lines, thus enabling blind persons to work, to earn and in general to promote their economic welfare and happiness.

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WORKERS: All social workers in Nebraska should obtain a working knowledge of the problems of the blind throughout the State. At the present time training courses for social workers do not include an adequate course on the subject of blindness.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS: See report of Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

The suggested recommendations presented in this report, if carried out, should result in improving the welfare of blind people in Nebraska.

Respectfully submitted,

Lotta Stetson Rand, Field Associate Director
American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.
15 West 16th Street
New York, N.Y.

June 1936